Dispatches from Manila Considered

at the White House.

PRICE 3 CENTS. AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON

COUNTESS CASTELLANE DID NOT LEAD THE ROYALISTS ON SUNDAY.

According to Her Husband, She Did Not Leave Her Seat When President Loubet Was Assaulted. .

THE DEPUTIES

AN OVERWHELMING VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Disturbances at Auteuil and Attack on the President Stigmatized by 513 to 32 and 326 to 123.

LOUBET STRONGER THAN EVER

HIS POPULARITY ONLY INCREASED BY RECENT HAPPENINGS.

Cabinet Determined to Punish Unjust Officials and Mischief Makers-Dreyfus to Start for Home Thursday.

PARIS, June 5 .- Comte and Comtesse Bon de Castellane assure the correspondent of the Associated Press that there is no truth in the statement that the Comtesse was mixed up in the noting on the Auteui race course yesterday. The Comtesse was disagreeably surprised to see her name connected with the affair. The story originally appeared in La Presse of this city, which said it had received the information from a source usually reliable. The Count has also written a letter to the Echo de Paris denying the statement that the Comtesse (formerly Anna Gould, of New York) placed herself at the head of the Royalists yesterday. The Count declares his wife does not belong to the clubs and that she did not leave har seat, from which she could not even see what was occurring.

The government won a decided victory in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the adoption of resolutions condemning the disturbances at Auteuil.

M. Le Mercier, the examining magistrate, to-night began the interrogation of those under arrest for participating in yesterday's rioting. Ten, including M. De Panisse Passy, have been provisionally released. About fifteen will be prosecuted on the charge of rebellion, for which the maximum punishment is five years' imprisonment. The charge against Comte Christiana is of assaulting a magistrate while in the exercise of his functions, an offense punishable by imprisonment for from two

The Municipal Council this afternoon discussed the Auteuil affair, and M. Blanac, prefect of police, announced that fifty of those under arrest would be prosecuted for insulting the President. He animadverted severely upon the cowardice of Count Christiana, who now pretends that he struck the President by accident in his attempt to escape from the melee. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its abhorrence to the insulting demonstration and its respectful sympathy with and confi-

dence in M. Loubet. The perfect of police, M. Blanc, ordered closed the Automobile Club, of which the Comte D' Ion, who was one of the ringleaders at Auteuil yesterday, is president. A police commissary thereupon proceeded to the club's entrance on the De la Concorde and cleared the members out after which he affixed seals to the doors. Vigerous measures have been taken to suppress demenstrations. Mounted detachments of Republican Guarde have been stationed about the Place de la Concorde, in the Rue de Elysee and in the Rue des Tuileries.

Lieutenant Guolard has been arrested and charged not only with uttering seditious cries, but with assaulting M. Touny, chief of the municipal police.

the Chamber of Deputies Monday have only of President Loubet and of strengthening | heavily against you." the hand of the government. The promptitude of the premier, M. Dupuy, in carrying out his promise to take measures to insure justice as soon as the Court of Cassation had pronounced judgment is regarded as proving that he himself can show a clean bill and that though he was premier at the time, General Mercier kept him ignorant of lished, all testifying to the savagery of the

demonstration. It is asserted that, although the price of admission to the paddock was 20 francs. this was full of coachmen, footmen and valets, evidently sent there to create a disturbance. Countess Tornielli, wife of the Italian ambassador to France, was sitting on M. Loubet's left during the attack, and he asked her whether she intended to stay. She replied: "Certainly, Monsieur Le President, am I not in the place of honor?"

Captain Baratier, of the Marchand miscion, attracted considerable attention to himself during the affair and was publicly kissed by Duchesse D' Uzes. Among those arrested whose names have not hitherto been cabled are Comte Fronessent, Vicomte Combe and Comte Moustiers Merinville. M. Emile Zola arrived in Paris from London yesterday evening, but refused to see

anybody excepting his intimate friends. There is no excitement in the street where he resides, the Rue de Bruexelis, but policemen have been stationed near his resi-

SCENES IN THE DEPUTIES.

Royalist Put Out, and the Government Declaration Adopted.

PARIS, June 5 .- The government to-day accepted an immediate discussion of the interpellation of M. La Loge, Independent Socialist, representing one of the Saint Denis districts of the Seine, on the subject of the incident which occurred yesterday on the Auteuli race course. There were violent scenes in the Chamber during the debate owing to royalist denunciations of President Loubet and the soldiers on duty had to expel the chief anti-Loubet speaker, M. Louis de la Langentaye. Finally an order for the day was accepted by the government stigmatizing the occurrences at Auteuil and approving the declaration of the government. It was carried without a division after the first part had been adopted by 200 to 238 votes, then decided to adjourn he appointment of a commission of inquiry to the conduct of General Mercier, the

former minister of war, until after the court-martial at Rennes, which is to try Dreyfus, as a result of the decision of the Court of

The Chamber of Deputies met at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The public gallerles were crowded with fashionable people, including many women in pretty toilettes, who used their fans vigorously on account of the heat. The galleries of the senators and diplomats were also full. There was a large and early attendance of deputies, who animatedly discussed the incidents of yesterday. Premier Dupuy and the minister of justice, M. Lebret, sat on the ministerial bench.

M. La Loge, who moved the interpellation, rose at 2:25 p. m. and said the hour of action had struck. This statement provoked cheers from the Leftists and murmurs from the Rightists, and a babel of cries, in which MM. Casagnac and Lasier, anti-Semites, participated.

M. La Loge asked the premier if he had been warned beforehand of yesterday's demonstration. He then eulogized President Loubet, who, he said, undertook the presidency in a time of stress. [Loud applause.] M. Louis de Langentaye, Conservative, representing the second division of Dinan, Cotes-du-Nord, shouted: 'Loubet is not honest; he is a Panamaist."

"DOWN WITH LOUBET!" This statement called forth violent protests and shouts of "order." but M. De Langentaye persisted, in spite of the uproar, in declaring honest men were arrested yesterday. This was followed with shouts "Down with Loubet!" and a scene of wild excitement ensued. The Leftists shouted at the top of their voices: "Censure with tem-

porary exclusion." President Deschanel ordered M. De Langentaye to withdraw, but the latter refused and the session was suspended, the deputies being requested to withdraw in order that M. De Langentaye be expelled.

Palais Bourbon then entered the Chamber of Deputies with a squad of soldiers and requested M. De Langentaye to withdraw. The latter waited until many of his col leagues had left the House, and then he walked out, escorted by the soldiers. There was cheering and counter cheering when M. De Langentaye appeared in the corridor.

The sitting was then resumed. M. La Loge asked what measures the government intended to take in the future and the premier replied that after yesterday's incidents his first step was to address a respectful greeting to the nation's elect and to the "firm citizen who was and who remains the guaranty of the republic's continuance." [Cheers.] Continuing, the premier said that yesterday, at Auteuil. "the advance guard of the reactionary party protested against him and called for his resignation." The premier proceeded to enlarge on 'the coarseness of such a demonstration against an invited guest." [Cheers.] The premier then said: "The representatives of elegance and good taste have given us an idea of what France may expect from their idleness and indolence. We knew secret meetings had taken place and that preparations were made for demonstrations. We took measures for the President's protection in driving to and from the race course, and nothing occurred on the

Here a Royalist deputy cried, "You hid HID BEHIND WOMEN.

M. Dupuy retorted: "No, but your friends Protests from the Rightists followed and M. Lasies, anti-Semite, cried, "Loubet and Delcasse (the minister of foreign affairs) nid behind policemen." This statement was followed by an uproar lasting several minutes, and when comparative quiet had been restored M. Dupuy said: "We stationed police at the paddock, with orders to intervene immediately in case of a demonstration; and they did so, though they met with much opposition and protests. I assume all responsibility."

"You have the evil eye," cried M. Lases, a remark which caused laughter. M. Dupuy continued: "All the police did their duty and an individual threw himself on the President of the republic, who remained calm. The proceedings at Auteuil were all the more disgusting, because they occurred in the presence of foreign representatives. The persons who have been arrested will be examined by a magistrate, who will decide whether there was a conspiracy. We are satisfied the accused are members of clubs which the government has lecided to close. Yesterday's demonstrators pretend to represent France in the army, but the public was against them. We are supporters of the republic. They have give us a countersign we intend to uphold. If you give us your confidence we should continue to defend our institutions from those who attack them."

Here M. De Cassagnac, Conservative, inted: "The country is sick of the republic. As to the affair which has divided had the effect of increasing the popularity | the nation and families, it will yet weigh "A certain amount of courage," exclaimed

the premier, "is required to do what we

"To drag before a high court," retorted M. Cavaignac, the former minister of war, "your former colleague. You have cause to close the club, for the nation is awakening and is only awaiting the right man. the measures adopted against Dreyfus. In- [Applause.] After further debate M. terviews with various high personages who | Meline and his supporters moved the order witnessed the incident at Auteuil are pub- of the day, approving of the government's

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Ministers Decide to Remove Unjust Officers from Their Positions.

PARIS, June 5 .- The ministers met this morning, President Loubet in the chair, and decided to remove the advocate general, M. bombart, and the minister of justice, M. Lebret, was directed to begin proceedings against M. Tardif, president of the Assizes Court, before the council of magistracy, for the way in which they conducted the case against M. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert, who were acquitted Wednesday last of the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the election of

President Loubet. The ministers also decided to transfer General Roget, who commanded the troops which M. Deroulede attempted to lead to the Elysee palace at the time of the election of President Loubet from Paris to Orleans. The cabinet did not arrive at any decision respecting Generals DeBoisdeffre and Gonz, pending the result of the inquiry

regarding Du Paty de Clam. The Matin to-day publishes an interview with Major Count Esterhazy, in which Esterhazy accuses Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam of having, for safety, placed in his mother-in-law's house at Brussels extraordinary documents which protect them both, farewell calls to Governor General Gasnotably, a long report by General Gonz, discussing the plan to be followed in order to screen Esterhazy. The Matin's correspondent at Brussels confirms the statement | ris residence at the Peak. He has refused that Du Paty de Clam left documents in the all social invitations and has taken a perpossession of the D'Urzet family. Du Paty | feet rest. He appears somewhat haggard de Clam's wife is a daughter of the Duchess D'Urzet, grand mistress of the Queen's has been under and of the climate.

household and Queen's God-daughter. The minister of war, M. Krantz, has ordered proceedings to be taken against Esterhazy for obtaining and using documents | cept one. It is hoped the quiet change and connected with the so-called "secret dos- | the voyage will quite restore him to health sier," and the minister has also issued in- by the time he reaches New York. The deby a vote of 513 to 32, and the second part | structions that proceeding be taken against | talls of the ports at which he will call are had been voted by 326 to 123. The Chamber, General Pelliux for the manner in which still undecided, but it is probable that stops he conducted the Esterhazy case.

FILIPINOS ROUTED BY COL. WHAL-LEY AND THE "TIN-CLADS."

Driven from an Intrenched Position Near Morong, After Nine Had Been Killed and Five Wounded,

HAS IMPORTED ARMS AND INTENDS TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Admiral Dewey to Leave Hong-Kong For New York, Via Suez Canal, This Afternoon.

HOUSE CONFERENCES

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES DIS-CUSSED AT LENGTH.

The commanding officer on duty at the Dispatches Received from General Otis and President Schurman, but Their Contents Withheld.

> MANILA. June 5.-Two battalions of the Washington troops under Colonel Whalley fresh overture from the insurgents. The on board cascoes were towed from Pasig to Morong, on Sunday, and landed under cover of a well-directed fire from the "tinclad" in view. army gunboats Napidan and Covadonga. The rebels, who were intrenched in the outskirts of the town, reserved their fire until the troops were ashore and in the open. The American artillery opened fire on the insurgents and drove them from their positions. killing nine of them and wounding five. The Washington troops then took the town, the tebels fleeing to the fills.

While the Americans were on their way to Morong, the insurgents opened fire from a shore battery at Ancona, their first shot striking the Covadonga at a range of 3,500 yards. The Napidan also was fired at.

BRAVE SIGNAL-SERVICE MEN. Official Report on Their Work in the Country About Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- Reports from the chief signal officer at Manila and from Major A. C. Devol, of the quartermaster's department, were made public by the War Department to-day. The report of the signal officer sketches in considerable detail the work of the signal corps in the islands and speaks in terms of high praise of the work of both officers and men. A number of instances of rapid work and distinguished bravery on the part of officers in the fight at Caloocan, where the laying of a long line of wire was necessary, a signal officer was set up at the extreme front and was doing business in a few minutes after the action ceased. In the fight at Tondo an office was opened and doing business in the heart of the town before any attempt was made to put out the fire. Every command, depot or outpost of the army can now be reached from twenty-nine

different telegraph offices. Among the officers mentioned for distinguished service under fire are: Captain Edgar Russell, Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne, jr., Lieut. F. H. Bailey, Lieut. Charles H. Gordon, Lieut. E. E. Kelly and Lieut. George S. Gibbs. Among the men and noncommissioned officers who are especially mentioned are Sergeant Thomas McKingsley, Corporals William F. S. Schoneman and Fred Schalda and Private Tracy E. Inmann, for repairing a line under heavy fire. Sergeant Daniel L. Hopkins, for similar work through a burning village; Corporal Fred G. Ellerman, for carrying the wounded from the field under fire; Sergeant Emmet R. Jones and William Howser, Corporal Fritz Biebel and Private Allan Forman, for maintaining signals with the navy from Fort Malate while standing up under fire, Howser and Biebel also marking Sergeant Paul O. Paulson, David T. Flannery and Arthur Alexander and Private Allen Kirby, for the excellence of their signaling under fire at Caloocan; Sergeant A. N. Maxeiner and Privates Wier and Prendergast, for long and trying service under for carrying a message to a blockhouse

the face of a heavy fire. The report of Major Devol, of the quartermaster's department, relates merely to the number of conveyances, pack trains and sadule animals in service with the troops, the statement being that they are well supplied for all requirements.

SULTAN OF SULU A REBEL.

He Has Imported Arms for the Purpose of Fighting Americans. NEW YORK, June 5 .- A dispatch to the | ger.

Journal and Advertiser from Hong-Kong says: "The Sultan of Sulu who, it was supposed, was favorably disposed toward the United States, it now turns out has imported a large quantity of arms from Singapore via Santaken, with a view to resisting the Americans. These arms he has stored on the Island of Siasi and he is raising a force of Sepoys at Singapore. It is believed the decision of the Sultan to fight the United States is the result of Bray's mission to Singapore in April.

"Joseph Henry Grimes has a suit in the Supreme Court against Aguinaldo, through his attorneys, Agoncillo and Lichanco, for \$35,000, which he alleges is one-fourth of the profits of the Abbey expedition to which he

DEWEY TO SAIL TO-DAY. Will Leave Hong-Kong at 4 o'Clock

This Afternoon. HONG-KONG, June 5.-Admiral Dewey left the Peak Hotel and returned to the Olympia yesterday. This morning he paid coigne and the commanders of the war ships in the harbor. Admiral Dewey's health has been considerably benefited by from the effects of the continual strain he

The Olympia will sail at 4 o'clock to morrow afternoon, but Admiral Dewey will not give a farewell dinner, nor will he acwill be made at Singapore and Colombo. (Continued on Fourth Paged "play and merely to seek rest. His officers Mataafa has surrendered 1,000 guns,

and crew are elated at the prospect of a re-CONFERENCES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- General Corbin was at the White House some time to-night going over with the President dispatches from Manila and other places and considering matters in connection with the campaign in Luzon. There was nothing, however, from General Otis that the officials care to make public. Although aware several days ago of the prospective campaign for driving the insurgents out of the peninsula of Morong, no detailed report of the movements of troops has been received by the War Department. There was a long dispatch to-SULTAN OF SULU DEFIANT day from General Otis, but it dealt mainly RETURNED HOME ON MAY 20 with routine matters, including the examination of officers for promotion, but failed to give any account of the latest military operations. For prudential reasons the authorities are keeping from the public the important telegrams passing between here and Manila regarding questions of policy and contemplated military movements.

No definite information was obtainable today as to the subject of discussion during the conference at the White House late last night between the President, Secretary Hay. acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Adjutant General Corbin. The latter refuses to refer to the matter in any manner. Mr. Meiklejohn says the dispatches received referred exclusively to future military movements, which it would be impolitic to make public at this time. It is believed that advices were received from President Schurman, of the Philippine commission. The conference prepared some instructions to govern the conduct of the officers in the Philippines and in accordance with the suggestions contained in the cable advices, and these were promptly cabled to Manila. The fact that the secretary of war was called into the conference by the President is taken as an indication that the subjects discussed were not purely military in charac ter, but related in some manner to large questions of policy connected with the Philippines, perhaps relating again to some matter is said to be in such shape that publication at this time would defeat the object

Otis's Weekly Death Report. WASHINGTON, June 5.-General Otis reports the following deaths since his last

weekly report:

Typhoid fever, May 27. William Donsley Company C. First California; May 28. Fred Kruger, private, Company K. Third Infantry; cerebro spinal meningitis, May 28, Charles Karger, private, Company M. Third strangulated hernia, James Mc-private, Company B, Fourth Infantry; alcoholism, May 27, Patrick Byrons, private, Company L. Twentieth Infantry superative tonsilitis, May 28, Edward Patterson, private, Company C. Third Infantry; and was wholly unexpected, superative tonsilitis, May 29, Lyman Kelsey. iola, Edward A. Campbell, private, Com-pany F. Fourteenth Infantry; suicide, May 21, Thomas Rock, private, Company F. Twentieth Infantry; dysenterry, David L. Williams, private, First Montana; drowned accidental, June 1, Lawrence Occroon, co. poral, Company M, Twenty-second Infantry; drowned on duty, April 12, Frederick

G. Grabow, private, Company F, Fourteenth Must Hold the Philippines. CHICAGO, June 5 .- "The action of Germany in getting possession of the remaining Spanish islands in the Pacific makes it doubly necessary that we should hold on to the Philippines." said John Barrett, former min ster of Slam, to-day. "If we give them up Germany will take them only too willingly." he continued, "and that means we wil never become the leading power in com merce or influence in the Pacfic where we should by destiny and natural position b forever first. Germany is a most enterprising commercial nation, as well as ambitious for power and influence. She will take the prizes if we do not." Mr. Barrett believes the present situation in the Philippines doe

not demand a large army. Probably Merely a "Feeler." LONDON, June 5.-The Berlin correspond ent of the Times says: "The rumor that Germany has offered to exchange a cable station in the Carolines for a similar station

in the Philippines is contradicted here." Oregonians to Start This Week. WASHINGTON, June 5.-General Otis ad- | engineman the product of his own skill. vises the War Department that the Oregon regiment will leave for the United States this week. It will be sent direct to Portland, Ore., for muster out at Vancouver barracks.

MR. BLAND'S CONDITION.

from Nervous Prostration.

LEBANON, Mo., June 5.-Congressman Richard P. Bland's condition to-night is very serious, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. While he has rallied somewhat from the apparent collapse of Sunday, there is great anxiety on the part of his imfire at outposts, and Private H. B. Young, mediate friends and attending physicians. All the members of his family are at the congressman's bedside, the absent ones having been summoned by telegraph. The patient is suffering from nervous prostration, the resuit of an attack of grip shortly after his return from Washington, and has been confired to his room for two months. His extreme physical weakness is at present the most alarming feature of the case, which at this time of life renders the issue extremely doubtful and his inability to sleep without the use of opiates is another element of dan-

SIX FIREMEN INJURED.

Destruction of a Feed Store That Was Once a Dramutic Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.-Frank Fellon's feed and grain store, Seventeenth street above Chestnut street, was destroyed by fire early to-day and six firemen were hurt. The injured are: Richard Berry, acting assistant chief; Edward Raiston, Harry Parker, Patrick Mohan and James Dolan The origin of the blaze is unknown. Loss about \$25,000. Years ago the feed store was a famous dramatic hall known as the Drawing Room, in which many actors and actresses made their first appearance.

AMERICANS GET A CONTRACT Will Construct an Armory and Barracks for Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.-An architectural and engineering firm of this city has just been awarded a contract by the Venezuelan government to perfect plans and suarracks near Caracas. The cost will exceed 759,000 bolivars, or about \$200,000 in American money. Nine-tenths of the labor employed will be Venezuelans. A time limi of fifteen months is fixed by the contract. About 5,000 men are quartered in the barracks on the unprotected side.

SAMOANS DISARMING.

Both Factions Surrendering Guns to

Representatives of the Powers. APIA, Samoa Islands, May 31, via Auckland, N. Z .- Both native factions, the Ma-

FRANK THOMSON, PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY. His Demise Unexpected, Though H

Had Been Suffering from Indiges-

tion for About Two Weeks.

AFTER INSPECTING THE GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM HE MANAGED,

And Took to His Bed, but His Friends and Relatives Did Not Regard His Condition as Serious.

SKETCH OF AN ACTIVE CAREER

ENTERED THE PENNSYLVANIA'S SERVICE WHEN 17 YEARS OLD,

And Rose by His Own Efforts to the Presidency of the Company-His Traits and Personality.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5 .- Frank Thom son, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at 7:30 o'clock this evening at his home at Marion, a few miles out of the city. Mr. Thomson had been ill about two weeks. He returned to his home on May 20 from a tour of inspection which he, with other officials of the company, had made over the main and leased lines of the Penn sylvania railroad system. The trip had occupied about a week. Upon his return home he was suffering from acute indigestion and at once took to his bed and placed himself in the hands of his physician. Mr. Thomson had enjoyed extraordinary good health and his relatives and friends believed he would soon rally and recover from his indisposition. His death to-night was rather sudden

In every field of American development men of the learned professions, the factors of the business world, and the high officials description is that of Thomson. In 1771 Alexander Thomson sailed from Scotland valley. Among his children was a son, Alexander, who, after winning distinction at the bar of his State, represented his district in Congress from 1824 to 1826. Rebecame judge of the Sixteenth judicial dis-Marshall College.

His son, Frank Thomson, was born in Chambersburg, Pa, on July 5, 1841. His rudimentary and classical education was received at the Chambersburg Academy, but he did not inherit the paternal taste for the law. With the foresight which has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of his life, he saw in the practical work of the tained to higher education. If he had amrailroad an attractive and promising field of | bitions his friends never discovered them. action, and when seventeen years old he entered the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for instruction A four years' course of training in this great school of however, during the war, and especially in applied science made him a mechanical engineer, who could build a locomotive through every stage of the progress, from the crude iron to the finished engine on the rails, while it also fitted him to operate as energy. To the zeal of Mr. Thomson more HIS ABILITY TESTED.

It required little time for Col. Thomas A. Scott, general superintendent of the road, | ical reasons that Mr. Thomson took this to detect in the young engineer evidences | aggressive and unusual stand. He felt, with of unusual ability, and the outbreak of the Mr. Cleveland, Henry Watterson, Mr. Mccivil war furnished the opportunity for Clure and thousands of others, that the testing his judgment. Col. Scott had been issue was not political, but national-that appointed by President Lincoln assistant it was integrity against dishonor, solvency Missouri's Noted Silverite Suffering | secretary of war, and placed in charge of | and not bankruptcy. all matters relating to the transportation of Mr. Thomson was a member of the Philtroops and supplies, and he called Frank | adelphia Club, the Union Club, of New Thomson to his aid as chief assistant. Mr. York, and other prominent clubs in both Thomson took the field immediately, the cities. Mr. Thomson was a widower, his scene of his operations being the South and | wife, the daughter of the late Benjamin the upper Southwest, where he constructed | G. Clarke, of New York, having died in railroads and bridges, repaired those which June 1887. Miss Anne Thomson, the only had been damaged by the exigencies of war, daughter, a prominent figure in Philadeldirected the transportation of troops and phia society, and Frank G. and Clarke the forwarding of supplies to the front. Thomson, both students at Harvard, com-The signal success of his efforts in this dan- | pose the family. gerous undertaking not only received fitting recognition from the War Department, but marked him as a railroad man of rare promise. At the conclusion of active hostilities in this territory he was relieved from military duty, and in June, 1864, was appointed superintendent of the eastern division of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, which occupied his time until March, 1873. After this experience promotion came rapidly. In March, 1873, he was made superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona In this place the vast information and

wide experience gained from his course in the shops were applied to the work of praclaid the foundation of the system which has since produced those celebrated locomotives known as the "Pennsylvania Railroad standard engine." On July 1, 1874, he relinquished this post to become general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie. As general manager he introduced a number of reforms in the management, administration and maintenance of the road. The standard track ard solid roadbed owe their existence to his efforts, and the system of track inspection and the award of prizes for the best sections of tracks were instituted by him. The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque stations and the ornamentation of grounds, the use of the block-signal system and other safety appliances were all distinctive features of his management. He was also instrumental in developing that high grade of discipline for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is

AS VICE PRESIDENT.

On Oct. 1, 1832, Mr. Thomson became second vice president, and on Oct. 27, 1888, was advanced to the post of first vice president. During his incumbency of the vice presidential offices Mr. Thomson had charge of the traffic arrangements of the system, both in the freight and passenger branch, and direct representative of the president was fruition the progressive reforms which he instituted as general manager. His direct supervision of the trame arrangements existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad A great number of people called at the The admiral seems anxious to avoid all dis- lietoans and the Mataafans, are disarming. I and its connections kept him in close touch with all the railway interests of the coun-

try, and so made him one of the best informed, most experienced and ablest of American railroad managers. These qualifications were universally acknowledged by all his contemporaries of the railroad world. On Feb. 3, 1897, Mr. Thomson was elected president of the Pennsylvania system to short time before that date. Mr. Thomson's duties as the manager of a great railway required so much of his time that he was never identified with many other public in-

stitutions. A notable exception, however,

was the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

of which he was a director.

The plan inaugurated on the Pennsylvania by Thomas A. Scott was maintained by Frank Thomson. He began with the military rules of discipline which came from his army experience. The Pennsylvania is as strictly commanded as an army. An excuse is never accepted for duty undone. The primal law of the service is obedience, and none so quick to realize and commend good service as the masters of the Pennsylvania. There is a civil service. The uniform of the Pennsylvania is for life or good behavior. Promotion follows fidelity. There is no climbing over back fences or being carried in politicians' coat tails into the Pennsylvania. There is but one way to walk the read which led Frank Thomson from the Altoona workshops, on the Allegheny foothills, into the president's office. But one way, and that is as free to the humblest servant of the road as it was to Frank Thomson. The servants of the Pennsylvania are also held to allegiance by emulation. "Do well by the Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania will de well with you." This was a cardinal axiom in Mr. Thomson's policy.

The personality of Mr. Thomson contributed to his success. Mr. Roberts, his predecessor, was a recluse, living down in the Bala woods, a short distance from Philadelphia, dividing his time between his home, his church and his office. He occasionally permitted himself to walk under his trees and see the grass, but never craved the tumult and allurements of the town. Although one of our railway magnates, the master of an empire, he was the least known of her citizens on Philadelphia's highways. One might see him on rare occasions, his thin frame, his deep eyes and worn, absorbed face, floating along in a shy manner, as one in meditation. And yet when he came to speak with his fellow-men -even from a platform-it was authority, condensation and force, as one well knowing the world and what was expected of

The same principle in another form applies

to the relations of the road with the people.

HIS PERSONALITY.

Frank Thomson, on the other hand, had a clear, wholesome face, knew the exquisite mystery of the salmon stream, held communion with nature in its varied forms. He had high accomplishments, knew books and the writers of books, cherished pictures and welcomed the charm and solace of music and Scotch ancestry is conspicuous. Many great | the peace of mind that comes with a good play. Like most men famous for their prodigious achievements in the way of work, of commercial and railroad interests look | Mr. Thomson never seemed to be busy, was back with pride to a lineage of the land of | never in a hurry. You met a cordial, highly the thistle and heather. A family of this | bred man of the world, apparently his main employment looking out of the window at the seething mass of traffic that goes on and and settled as a pioneer in the Cumberland | forever on. And your errand, whether it was a subscription to a charity ball, or the purchase of a new railroad, or the repetition of the latest story of Mr. Depew, received the same courteous interest in whatturning to the practice of his profession he ever you were prompted to say, and the same quick, decisive answer. For the intrict and subsequently professor of law in | tellect of this listening gentleman had a ightning-like alertness; the capacity of reaching at once the root of the business and deciding it there and then.

> affairs. You felt his touch in whatever was praiseworthy or to be encouraged among his people. He was an enthusiastic patron of the arts and sciences, of whatever per-His politics were neither ostentations nor aggressive. As a wise railway magnate he never obtruded them. They were shown the battle for sound money and national integrity under the McKinley banner. went into the battle at the outset and fought it to the end with uncompromising than to any one influence in that canvass is due the phenomenal majority of McKinley in Pennsylvania. It was not for mere polit-

Mr. Thomson was abreast of society and

OTHER DEATHS.

Dr. W. E. Moore, an Old and Well-Known Presbyterian Divine.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.-Dr. W. E. Moore, one of the oldest and best known Presbyterian divines in the country, died this afternoon from bronchitis contracted at Minneapolis during the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, of which body he was permanent clerk.

He served in the Second United States Infantry during the Black Hawk war in 1837-38 and during the civil war was a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania battery. The doctor was seventy-seven years of age. His son, Major tical locomotive construction, and so was Moore, was surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Regiment in Porto Rico.

George Trott.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.-George Trott, one of the six organizers of the Union League here, is dead, at the age of ninety years. Mr. Trott was born in Boston and graduated from Harvard. For many years he was engaged in business in this city. He retired to private life about twenty-five years ago.

Major A. S. Hardinge. LONDON, June 5.- The Honorable Major A. S. Hardinge, the brother of Viscount Hardinge, a brilliant and popular officer of the Scots Fusileers, who was thrown from

died this evening. CAN SPIN METAL.

Cleveland Man Invents a Device That Promises to Work Wonders.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5 .- James H. Bevington, a Cleveland inventor of note, has the streets so packed that he was utterly completed a device for spinning metal which | unable to proceed either in his cab or or promises to work important changes in foot, and was compelled to return to hi various lines of metal manufacturing. The principle on which the discovery is based is is in tubular form and is placed in a lathe which turns at the rate of 1,800 revolutions In all this time the metal become then be shaped by the operator, according to his wishes. The tool, which consists of hard steel jaws, touching on either side of the revolving tube, can be readily gauged to any desired width and the seftened metal any size or shape, so long as a circular and they are taking up the anti-expan

succeed George B. Roberts, who died a GRANT OF NEARLY \$200,000 VOTED GEN. LORD KITCHENER.

> Action Taken by House of Commons After a Speech by Mr. Balfour Extolling the Sudan Conqueror.

VOTE OPPOSED BY MR. MORLEY

BECAUSE THE LATE MAHDI'S TOMB HAD BEEN DESECRATED.

Robert Wallace, a Liberai Member of the House, Seized with Cerebral

Paralysis While Speaking.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DEPEW

THE SENATOR CALLS FRENCH ROY-ALISTS "YOUNG EXQUISITES."

He Couldn't Lunch with the Prince of Wales on Account of the Crowd -The Peace Conference.

"ONDON, June 5.-Lord Kitchener of Khartum, sirdar of the Egyptian forces, arrived here to-day and called on A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, with whom he had a long interview. Mr. Balfour later in the day, in introducing the vote of £30,000 (\$150,000) for Lord Kitchener in the House of Commons to-day, said the fact that the power of Mahdism was crushed was due to the genius of the man they desired to honor and reward. He expressed the hope that those who objected to the policy of the Sudan advance would not think that a reason for resisting the vote. as such a course would be introducing politics into military matters. He then dwelt with admiration on the way the sirdar had surmounted difficulties and organized vice tories by his "unswerving and almost superhuman industry" deserved a signal mark of gratitude and honor, and he, Mr. Palfour, believed that in proposing the vote of £30,-000 he was only carrying out the wishes of

the House and of the country. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the opposition leader, cordially supported the motion, while expressing regret at the treatment of the Mahdi's body, which he regarded as an error of judgment. Mr. Balfour did not refer in his speech to the incident of the Mahdi's head, excepting indirectly when he said he conceived that there was only one question before the House, name-

ly, military merit. In connection with his reference to mixing politics in military matters, Mr. Balfou declares that those who wished to withhe from a successful general well merited reward because he carried out a policy of which they disapproved were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders but to know whose orders they were obeying. Mr. Balfour added that the coun-

try whose army concerned itself with politics was in verge of military despotism John Morley, the former Liberal chief secretary for Ireland, opposed the vote on the ground of treatment of the Mahdi's head, to which Mr. Balfour replied that he did not believe the element of vengeance had influenced General Kitchener in the smallest degree, pointing out that he had treated the Mahdi's family with the utmost consideration. The removal of the body, he also said, had been public, as publicity was an essential part of the policy dictating the act. It was the first duty of the men responsible for the safety of the men and officers left in charge of Omdurman to root out the fanatical superstition which had been the strength of Mahdism for years, Mr. Balfour admitted, however, that perhaps the re-interment of the remains might

have been conducted in a better manner. a grant of £39,351, nearly \$200,000. While speaking during the debate on the grant Mr. Robert Wallace, Liberal member for Perth, was seized with cerebral paralysis. He was carried away in an ambulance and

now lies in a serious condition. Lord Kitchener, General Roberts, of Kandahar, and the Duke of Marlborough were in the gallery of the House of Commons during the debate. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States Ambassy, were also

among those who listened to the debate. THOSE "YOUNG EXQUISITES." Senator-Elect Depew Thinks Ther

Are in a Tight Place. LONDON, June 5 .- Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew with his son, Chauncey M. Depew, jr., will leave for Paris to-morrow. 'It is impossible to say what will develop in France as the outcome of the present no litical conditions," he remarked to the correspondent of the Associated Press, "and I propose to watch events there for a week or so myself. My son and I will go to the Lyceum Theater to-night to see Henry Irving in Sardou's 'Robespierre,' and then go over and see modern French history

"It looks to me as if the young exquisites who attacked M. Loubet yesterder may find themselves in a tight place. I imagine that an attack upon the chief magistrate might lead to a long imprisonment. The main element of doubt as to the punishment of these royalists is what a French jury may do. A man rises and cries 'Vivo la France,' and 'Vive l'armee,' and, it makes no difference what the evidence may be, he

is acquitted." Mr. Depew got a new idea of the density of the London traffic and population to-day when he attempted to accept the invitation of the lord mayor of London, Sir John Boce Moore, to take lunch with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, at Mansion House, the official residence of the lord mayor. He actually got to within a few blocks of his destination, but found

Referring to politics, Senator-elect Depew said: "I have every reason to think that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart will be renominated without opposition, and re-elected, If the Democrats met to-day they would nominate William Jennings Bryan as their presidential candidate. On the other hand, large faction of Democrats are anxious to rid themselves of the free-silver burden and anti-trust cries. So it looks as it,